The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Pluck and Poltroonery.

We have noted nothing in the progress of the war which promises so much for the cause of the Union as the behavior of the negro troops at Port Hudson, where they were put upon the forlorn hope, and passed through the ordeal of fire in the presence and under the eyes of the incredulous white men who had been so carefully taught by the Democracy to underrate and despise, to question the very manhood of, these vassals of American humanity. In no engagement on the Potomac or the Peninsula has any thing been accomplished by the reviler of the negro which will compare with the accounts which flow in upon us from the most antagonistic sources at New Orleans of the death-defying heroism of these devoted negro regiments, which were hurled again and again upon that wall of fire which consumed without appalling them. If these accounts are true—and they are substantially verified by the official report of the Commander-in-Chief himself—we must go to the immortal "Six Hundred" of Balaklava for a *parallel* and to the Northern Copperheads, who skulk from battle and plot the treason at home which they have not the courage to avow or defend, while they are denouncing the negro as a *coward*, and the truly loyal as his "worshippers"—for a *contrast*.

We see in this the great victory of the war, for the reason that it has conquered the prejudices of race, and thrown down the most formidable barrier in the way of our eventual and early success. There is no man, however ignorant or debased, who does not admire couage, and do homage to it almost in spite of himself, when it is exerted in a good cause. We doubt if there is even a copperhead who *would not* instinctively—under the impulse of the better part of his nature, if there is any of it left in a creature so fallen—we are sure there is not one of them who *ought not* to pull off his hat in the presence of any one of those sable warriors who have shamed his pale complexion and still paler heart, by thus showing that they have the generous red blood at least, in which he is so largely deficient. If the association of a black skin with an almost invariably servile condition, has taught us of the Free States to despise the negro as something less than a *man*, his achievements at Port Hudson have, on the like principle of association, lifted him from the dust, and vandicated at once his claims to the "respect" which Chief Justice Taney and his associates denied him, by developing and demonstrating his disparaged and unbelieved manhood. The spell is at last broken which has bound up our energies from the beginning, and cost us the sacrifice of so many invaluable lives; and the astonished and humbled copperhead must now "get out of the way" when Cæser and Pompey appear on the stage to shame him as well for his slavishness as for his poltroonery. *They* were slaves from compulsion, and have shown that they *deserved* to be free by *desiring* it and *fighting* for it like men and freemen. *He* has shown that he deserves to be a slave, and *is* a slave by *nature* and by *choice*, because he skulks from the defence of liberty, and seeks to thrust his own neck into the yoke of the very master from whose power *they* are escaping. Pity that he cannot have his own way by allowing to him the proper facilities for transportation to a market, where he would feel happier, serve more faithfully, and bring a higher price than he is now likely to realize in this latitude. The color would be no objection where a shade of white is generally considered a desideratum in the slave. A crop of the ears, or a brand upon the cheek, would answer as well for a property-mark in case of an evasion or a disputed title. We should regard the exchange as a gainful one to us, even at the rate of two or three of these bastard and emasculated white freemen for one good ebony soldier, who has at least the smack and flavor of manhood about him. We want no such degenerate breed of men propagated here.

The tendency now we think, is to fill up the depleted ranks of the army with soldiers of this description. We have always greatly desired, and would rejoice at it for several reasons. We would spare the white man as far as practicable, and make the black man fight, because he has a deep and immediate interest in the question, and ought to be put upon the task of earning his freedom by vindicating his manhood, and thereby showing that he has deserved it. We would disable the enemy by turning his own main resources against him. And we would, above all things, desire to see the haughty Southern "cavalier" flogged by his own slaves, and humbled while he was subdued, by way of retribution for the insolence with which he has presumed to deal with Northern freemen. His pride, which hurried him into this rebellion, must have a fall before we can live again harmoniously together. We would show him that, instead of being an overmatch for the white man of the North, he is not even strong enough to master his own refractory chattels. And what retribution could be more poetically just than that which would make the very cause of the rebellion its chastisement and remedy?—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Graphic Account of the Raid into Chambersburg.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

We are permitted to copy the following highly interesting private letter:

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 20.

My Dear Brother: While the facts of our second raid are fresh in my recollection I will record them for your benefit, and not wait until our post office facilities are restored. Unlike the former, this movement was anticipated, and for three or four days ominious forebodings darkened our prospect. On Monday the stores remained closed, and the people stood in knots in the streets, conversing anxiously, instead of resorting to their usual places of business. Rumors reached us of the falling back of our forces from Martinsburg, and of the progress of the enemy.—Families began to prepare for the worst; some, whose residences were most exposed removed their valuables, and others made preparations for the speedy removal of trunks and other articles in case of fire. I was in the house attending to the packing of such books as had not been sent away, when one of our teachers ran in from the front walk exclaiming, "The rebels are in town; indeed, they are here now!" When a man who knows that his leg has to come off realizes that Dr. Sawbones has actually accomplished it, he feels some sense of relief; and to a similar experience of relief I must confess—for who does not wish to know the worst? The shutters below were closed, a few more bundles and barrels were removed, and, after some directions to the boarders, I visited the street. Teamsters were urging their horses at the top of their speed; amid the cloud of dust a cavalryman could be seen here and there, dashing along past the retreating army wagons; and a glance along the turnpike, in the opposite direction, revealed what appeared to be a large force of horse, either passing or pursued. Men, women and children were running along the side walks seeking their homes, and the confusion and panic were such as one may live a lifetime to witness. It was soon known, however, that these fugitives were the advance of Gen. Milroy's supply train, and that the enemy were not in town as reported. Rumor softened by degrees and located the enemy a quarter of a mile out of town, and now two miles; by and by at Greencastle, eleven miles off, and, finally at Hagerstown, twice that distance. But before the truth was known the locomotives were run out and all the cars on hand attached. Though the train of passenger cars stood for hours, prepared to leave at any moment, very few, even of the families, availed themselves of the opportunity, so general was the belief that property would be safer with the owners at home, and that even rebel infantry, the dread of our border population, would respect the female sex. Two or three men only beside the railroad officials, could be seen meditating departure, while two car loads of women and children, and one of contrabands, were held from ten to one in the hot sun, the locomotives meanwhile simering away, as one's imagination might feign it, to the tune of "sitting on a rail." Though the ladies generally remained, some of the more prominent citizens, especially those who held office under the Government, kept themselves out of town, the horrors of the Libby prison being before their eyes. It was conceded, from evidence furnished by Southern newspapers, that such citizens would be taken and doomed to a fate less desirable than death itself, if not kept out of the way of arrest. We have not far from us here the widows and orphans of those who have pined in a Richmond prison, whose history will stand as a worse blot upon civilization than that of the prison ships of the Revolution.

Two of our boarders, who had taken their seats in the cars, on second thought came back to the Seminary, and with a family almost as large as usual, we awaited the result with the hope that no raid would be made after all. Nearly all day the supply train passed along the turnpike northward.

A squad of cavalry regulars passed through the town on their way to Bedford county, to quell an organized resistance to the enrollment. Stragglers from the Shenandoah Valley, cavalry of course, where stopped by Lieut. Ashmead, and held for further orders. They were but a handful, and besides these we had no organized defence. As evening drew on, they retired northward, covering the rear of the supply train, and leaving us in momentary dread, under the canopy of heaven's sole protection. No wonder that at such a time murmurs of complaint and bitter reproaches of our State authorities, escaped the lips of many. Had not these authorities been abundantly forewarned, they might be excused for not leaving us forearmed.

The rumors were vague, but sufficiently appalling. Thirty thousand men, most of them infantry, it was said, had crossed the river unopposed, and were coming this this way, Shopkeepers removed their signs; livery stable men sent their vehicles into the country tied together in long lines; ladders were procured to cut the ropes connecting with the top of the town-pole, that no strange flag might be raised upon it; and negroes, free blacks as well as contrabands, made a speedy exit. Some of these poor fugitives followed the railroad towards Harrisburg, bowing down under the weight of bundles, and others concealed themselves a few miles beyond the town.

Between eleven and twelve in the evening, the advance guard of the enemy made their appearance at the southern end of Main street, and came galloping up. They were three in number, and were instantly surrounded and seized by the citizens. The men were hurried to the jail, and their horses run off. A moment after so many rebels followed that no further resistance was offered, except that, either by design or accident, a gun or pistol was fired. These incidents greatly incensed the rebel officer in command, Gen. Jenkins, whose angry voice was heard, up and down Main street, proclaiming in thunder tones that with any more firing on the part of the citizens, he would instantly burn the town. Then followed, at his headquarters at the hotel opposite to us, a scene of confusion. Every few minutes a citizen would be brought up, charged with the capture of the advance guard, or with the firing, and instant satisfaction was demanded upon pain of death by hanging at the lamp post. To ladies who were listening, these threats of hanging and burning, and the prolonged altercations in regard to the capture of the advance were anything but pleasant. They heard the pleading of the culprit for life, the rude and profane demand for the delivery of the missing men, and of the man who fired the gun; they heard the call for a rope, and in imagination they portrayed to themselves, and so reported, a hanging scene beyond the dark shadow of the trees in the yard, a citizen sent dangling from the lamp post whose friendly light has so often given us our bearings, while scudding in, of a dark night to our snug harbor, while a stifled cry and choking sounds marked the terrible close of the seeming reality. We are thankful, however, that the morning revealed nothing of the kind.

A loud call was made for the authorities of the town, but none of the city fathers were to be found. Necessity being laid upon them, the foremost citizens present engaged to release the prisoners, not relishing the reiterated threats of burning the town in five minutes if the demand was not complied with.

Here, too, began the persistent imposition which the enemy practised upon us, concerning large bodies of infantry on the way. Milroy was defeated, they said, and the Confederate army was coming up to stay. This was one of their expedients to intimidate the citizens.

Tuesday was a golden day. Those who had slept awaked to find a rebel horde in our streets, of cavalry and mounted infantry under Jenkins, the leader, along with Imboden, of the raid at Morgantown in Western Virginia. It was a hateful sight to see in our fair town the men who detested the flag under which they were born, and which from the time it was adopted by Washington until now had never done them aught but good. But perhaps the memory of the dear old flag haunts them yet, for from the time they entered until they left they displayed no colors of their own. The marauding had already commenced; public places were searched; a few horses were gathered and quantities of oats were impressed.

A camp was formed near the turnpike, about half a mile north of the town, and thither the plunder was taken. Everything however was done quietly, and even orderly, if such a word may be allowed. Private houses and yards, with few exceptions, were not entered; ladies were treated with respect, and the difficulty of the previous night being in a fair way of adjustment, citizens were suffered to roam about unmolested, except that a cordon of pickets outside the town prevented their egress in every direction. We heard of the burning of the railroad bridge at Scotland, the first station north of us. The suspense was torturing; no sign from the silent fates pointed to speedy relief from our imprisonment, or to the nonapproach of the dreaded infantry, or to an immunity from the devouring element.

When Stuart set out on his raid last October, he received orders to burn the Court House at Chambersburg, and other public buldings. The Court House was spared at the time; but will it now be? New railroad buldings, larger and handsomer than the others, stand in the place of those burned by Stuart. We sometimes turn our eyes in that direction to see whether the flames are rising.

Meanwhile each family, if not watching the movements of our visitors, is engaged with its own preparations, I have carpets taken to the garret to spread on the roof if necessary, and more water carried up. The work of selecting and packing has left the rooms in some disorder, and what was once cherished is now spurned by the foot in passing; so cheap does property look under color of danger.

Early in the forenoon an order came to the owners of shops and stores to open by nine o'clock, or see their stores broken open for them. The doors were open, but not the shutters, and the lank, goose-gray gentry, stole in, and looked around upon the half vacant shelves to see what they wanted. A few refused to take goods when Confederate bills were declined, but the majority had no such scruples. In the clothing stores, where the goods had not been previously removed, the intruders swarmed as in a plague, and they made out to slough off a quantity of Confederate scrip. There was one reason for taking it; nine hundred dollars had been demanded for the three horses taken, and the merchants and tradesmen gathered enough to pay the claim. This was doing no more than rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. But there was one class of bills which Caesar took not back again, counterfeit greenbacks, manufactured for rebel use by our English brethren over the way.

Now and then some fool-hardy countryman, attempting to run the pickets on his way out, or some imprudent citizen, would be brought up and ordered to camp under guard.

Once we seemed on the point of witnessing a battle, the first of the war on the soil of the free States. The enemy feared an attack from some force to the North, and suddenly form in line of battle in the fields near their camp, sending to the rear of the town their wagons, and the horses of their mounted infantry. This was repeated the next forenoon, and it indicated that Jenkins was uneasy, and that he had advanced as far as he deemed it possible to do with safety.

If our hopes were raised by these tokens, they were depressed by the current rumor of the approch of the rebel infantry with artillery. This ruse was needed to cover the poor figure the rebels made in point of numbers. They could not be over 1800 in all, and they were without cannon. Other rumors were started with a like purpose.

Their medical director was in a drug store selecting medicines. "We have a large force of infantry on the way here," said he. "How many?" he was asked. "Thirty thousand." "Whose corps are they, Doctor?" Ewell's formerly Stonewall Jackson's, sir."

Drug stores were laid under the heaviest contribution, and dry good boxes were filled with medicines and driven to camp. Even what was left the enemy had a lien upon, for the filling of prescriptions in the hands of citizens was forbidden.

The negros taken were now sent off in droves. Free negroes were seized as eagerly as contrabands, and those parts of the town where the blacks live, were smitten with the panic of death. Families rushed from their homes, and their goods were left to the hands of the spoiler. Little boys, born of parents as free as you or I, four or five years old and upward, rode off "toward the Carolinas and southwardly," holding on one to the other behind a trooper's saddle. Girls, men and women, in like manner, bade farewell to liberty, theirs by law, human and divine. Even the ancient heathen had a God who forged thunderbolts. True still, as true as Heaven's Bible is it, that there is a God who will avenge his poor. Many of those taken were our Sabbath school scholars, one hundred and fifty of whom we have met recently every Sabbath to teach in our Mission School. I have never seen such such a thirst for knowledge as the contrabands of this school evinced.

A company of eighteen contrabands, under six rebels as a guard, were retaken in passing through Greencastle, and the guard were sent to Gettysburg as prisoners. Contrabands, who were among the most valuable of our servants, lay concealed a part of the time in the houses of their employers. Going into the kitchen I found my wife and two or three of the ladies girded for domestic work, and on requiring the cause learned that all our contrabands had secreted themselves.

Speaking of deportations one of our citizens remarked to an officer, "there is a class here I wish you would take off with you—sympathizers." He answered, "we utterly despise them sir. Men who go against the cause of their own State and country are despicable in our opinion." "I am a sympathiper," said a pitiful creature on Monday night, who, by some mischance found himself in a tight place. "We want none of your sympathy." was the cutting rejoininder.

On Wednesday morning the situation was the same. An order was issued calling for the surrender of all the fire arms and ammunition in the town, whether in public or private hands. The alternative to a surrender of these arms was a search in suspected houses. Of the five hundred brought in the best were taken to the camp but more than half were worthless. Many of them were family pieces, or relics taken on the field of Antietam. Those not taken away, if not returned to the owners, were broken on the steps of the Court House. The existence of so many arms in town was a surprise to every one. Many dreaded a search, having domestics or contrabands concealed in their houses, and leaning to the side of mercy rather than to injustice.

About noon the enemy began to move southward, but there were circumstances attending their leaving that made this the moment of greatest anxiety. It was at the moment of leaving that Stuart, with his own hands, had fired the railroad depot. As the rear of the enemy, on Wednesday last, were galloping up Maine street with drawn swords, I heard in the distance some order given, on hearing which the citizens who had crowded the sidewalks scattered in all directions. A moment after, the excitement being most intense, the last man of the invaders followed at the top of his speed, when several shots ware fired after him by some rash young men. This only increased his speed, but you can imagine the confusion and fright which this scene produced among the hundreds of spectators in the streets and houses. To some of us, who could not devine the cause of the panic, it seemed that a fight had actually commenced, and that Union troops were driving the marauders. Others dreaded the consequences of these rash acts, in some dire instance of retaliation. Men rushed into our front yard to escape the flying bullets as a safeguard against the wrath without. But the panic subsided, and on looking up the street we found that the rebels were really gone. Then we discovered that a warehouse near the depot had been fired by those last to leave, but the flames were immediately extinguished.

The absence of enthusiasm among Jenkin's men was noticeable. Nothing in the countenances of any of them indicated, as in the case of Stuart's men, either satisfaction in coming or curiosity to know what we thought of the raid. Perhaps they thought it was a small affair compared with Stoneman's splendid achievement, or that of Grierson, who threaded Mississippi from end to end, like a bead. They rode to and fro like men on business, and seldom appeared to see spectators, whether gentlemen or ladies. In conversation they hazarded the opinion that we could never conquer them; but they spoke like men without sanguine hope. The only time we heard them cheer or sing was when they left. In fact, the old fashioned cheer is gone among the Southerners, and what ever be the occasion whether joy or gallantry, their hurrah partakes of the demoniac yell, with which they seek to render themselves a terror upon the battle field. They did not look as if they were half starved, and, generaly speaking, they were better dressed than is represented in the comic pictures. They were mostly the fourteenth Virginia Cavalry.

Thursday afternoon the bells were rung as a signal of danger, and the news spread that the foe were coming. Our contrabands went off entirely at this alarm. Again "there mounting in hot haste," but I am sory to say the running of horses was away from the enemy. True, there was no organization, but why was there not? Better for a man to save his house by fighting on his back, for then he might save both home and country too. No rebels came, but there was a stiring meeting in front of the Court House that afternoon, at which it was resolved that we would organize at once, and if we must die we would die in defence of our homes. Nearly two hundred of us went out on the Hagerstown road several miles and stood guard all night. There were muskets enough left in town to arm us.

The chief incidents of yesterday and today (Saturday) have been the thieving expeditions of the enemy in the lower part of the country. Thousands of horses have been captured during the week besides a drove of cattle and sheep. Thus we suffer, but we deserve it for our apathy and want of patriotism. Pennsylvanians are spoiled by prosperity. Had we naught but bleak mountains we should love liberty for its own sake. Leaders and masses are alike degenarate. A Scotch war song of the border would be a strange feature among the slow moving folks of this region. The people love the cause, but not enough to make sacrifices for it. The American colonies in the Revolution had three millions of people. Pennsylvania, to day, is a nation of three millions. But look on this picture and on that. What men in that day, what measures, what sacrifices! But when we contrast with these *our* men and *our* movements, all that seems to be left us is to ask, like a woman, what are we coming to?

Yours, H. R.

SILENT EXAMPLE OF A YOUNG LADY.—A young man whose prosperity exposed him to many temptations, being on an extensive tour, reported to his sister some of the incidents he met, thanking God that he had, as he trusted, kept him from falling. "Last week," he says, "being about one hundred miles from Washington, I stopped at the United States Hotel, in the sittingroom of which I saw a large bill posted up, announcing that the town hall had been changed into a theatre, and leased by a company of performers. The programme selected for that night was an attractive one; and finding my business accomplished and nothing to do, I debated in my own mind whether I should go and see the play, never having seen one in my life. In a state of uncertainty I walked the street, and soon found myself in front of the theatre. As the doors were not open, I walked to the next corner, when a young laby passed me with a small hymn-book in her hand.

"Where is she going? thought I. To some sick person, or it may be to a prayer-meeting. At all event, I will see. So I followed her, and she soon entered the lecture-room of a very humble little church where a small congregation of Christians had come together to call upon the name of the Lord. I need not say that the idea of entering the theatre was already banished from my mind. I experienced more true pleasure from that little meeting than I could have done from any worldly amusement.

"Soon a young soldier entered, and we sat upon the same seat. I spoke to him and gave him a book, which may God bless.

"I could not but reflect on the power of the silent example of that young lady, the results of which can only be revealed at the bar of God."

FAMILY PRAYER.—Ten years ago, when an unconverted man, I boarded in the family of a pious woman, whose husband was not a Christian. There was a daughter of nineteen, another fourteen and a son of ten. Every morning after breakfast, I heard that humble woman gather her family in the the kitchen, and read with them a chapter—"verse about"—in the Bible. Then, as I could not help listening there was a peculiarity of service that mystified me. At last I asked one day if I might remain. She hesitated; her daughters blushed, but said I could do so if I really desired it. So I sat down with the rest. They gave me a Testamant, and we all read. Then kneeling on the floor, that mother began her prayer audibly for her dear ones there, her husband, and herself, and then pausing a moment, as if to gather her energies or wing her faith, uttered a tender affectionate supplication for me. She closed, and her daughter began to pray. Poor girl, she was afraid of me; I was from college; I was her teacher; but she tremulously asked for a blessing as usual. Then came the other daughter, and at last the son—the youngest of that circle, who only repeated the Lord's Prayer, with one petition of his own. His amen was said but no one arose. I knew, on the instant, they were waiting for me. And I—poor, prayerles I—had no word to say. It almost broke my heart. I hurried from the room desolate and guilty. A few weeks only passed; when I asked their permission to come in once more; and then I prayed too, and thanked my ever-patient Savior for the new hope in my heart and the new song on my lip.—*Christian Treasury.*

GOOD ADVICE—We recommend the following lines to young folks especially, for memorizing:

Be firm and be faithful,
Desert not the right;
The brave become bolder,
The darker the night;
Then up and be doing,
The cowards may fail;
Thy *duty* pursuing;
DARE ALL—and prevail!

☞A golden rule for a young lady is, to converse with your female friends as if a gentleman were present; and with young men as if your female companies were present. We'll warrant it to be chaste, and becoming.

☞A lady, walking a few days since on the promenade at Brighton, asked a sailor whom she met why a ship was called "she." The son of Neptune replied that it was "because the rigging cost so much."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

Extension of Time for Holding the Union State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.

At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee, held in this city to day, it was resolved to extend the time for holding the Union State Convention at Pittsburg, from July 1st to August 5th.

The following is the resolution adopted, providing for this extension:

Resolved, that in the present emergency while many delegates to the Union State Convention are engaged in the military service, and cannot be present at the meeting appointed to be held at Pittsburg on the 1st of July next, it is deemed expedient to postpone the Convention until Wednesday, the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and it is hereby postponed until that time.

Editors of the different Union newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, will please give this notice an insertion in their columns.

P. FRASER SMITH,
Chairman pro tem.
GEO. W HAMMERSLEY, *Secretary.*

The Call to Arms

The Governor asks for sixty thousand three months' men, to aid in driving the enemy from the soil of the State, and in the language of his eloquent proclamation, *the time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in defence of our State and the support of our Government.* There are sixty thousand drilled men in the State of Pennsylvania, apart from those who are now under arms and posted along the borders, who must and will answer this call, and at least thirty thousand of these can be placed under marching orders armed and equipped before the middle of next week. The entire number of sixty thousand can and will be placed in the field before the end of the coming week. Of course these results will not be brought about by meeting and *resolving* to respond to the summons of the Governor. Volunteering and marching are the responses now required to promote the public safety and insure the immediate repulse of the enemy from the soil of the State.

The invasion of Pennsylvania was practically the invasion of the North. It has taught us a severe lesson, and developed a strange feeling as well among our own people as among the people of our northern neighbboring States. That feeling has been manifested in the expression that Pennsylvania should defend herself—that her broad bosom, presented as a barrier between the foe and all the other States of the northeast, should receive every blow struck by the invader, should resist his persistent efforts at progress, and hurl him back upon the soil which he claims as his own, but which is no more his by right, that is a single acre of the Keystone State. While the border of Pennsylvania is the locality to defend the whole northeast, Pennsylvania now has the opportunity to show that her sons are equal to that defence. On two occasions, the militia of Pennsylvania thwarted rebel invasion of the North, unaided by the soldiers of a single other State. This is what we want to see accomplished again. We want to see Pennsylvania defend herself—we want to see and hear the march of her own sons, hurrying to the border, there to meet and successfully repel the invader. This can and will be done, sternly but modestly, by sacrifices which will not affect our efficiency for other service to the Government, and which may doubtless dispense with any parade on the part of those who take advantage of necessities to contribute to the inflation of their pride and their purses.

We repeat, that the call of Gov. Curtain for sixty thousand three months' men will be promptly filled. It will be filled by material at once efficient and ready for active service in the field. All that is necessary is for the summons to reach the people of the State. When they are reached the recruiting of sixty thousand men will be accomplished.

Indurements for Enlistment.

By the new order of the war Department all men enlisting in the regular army for five years' service within ninety days are to recieve a premium, advance pay and bounty of $402, as follows, viz: Premium paid on enlistments, $2; advance pay, first payment after muster, $13; advance bounty, paid at depot after being accepted, $25; total, $40. Bounty to be paid at the second regular pay-day after enlistment, $50. Bounty to be paid at the first pay-day after twelve months' service, $50. The bounty to be paid at the first pay-day after two years' service is $50; after four years' service, $50; and at the expiration of service $75. The bounty of $400, aforesaid shall be allowed and paid to all now in the regular army whose terms expire within one year, and who shall re-enlist within two months before the expiration of their present term of service.

SPICY RESOLVE OF MISSOURI SOLDIERS.—At a recent meeting of officers and soldiers of the Second Provisional Regiment of East Missouri Militia the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt the following as our platform as regards rebeldom; Emancipation with deportation; sequestration without litigation; condemnation without mitigation; extermination without procrastination; confiscation without botheration, and damnation without reservation or any hesitation, as the means of bringing to a speedy termination the Southern Confederation.

FROM YORK COUNTY.—A refugee who arrived in Harrisburg from Wrightsville, says that the rebels only succeeed in collecting $27,010 in money, and $7,000 in goods, of the amount levied on the people of York .At York they destroyed fifty-five freight cars.

A lot of frame buildings were destroyed at Wrightsville, including a foundry and the post office, by the fire from the bridge,

☞From Vicksburg we learn that the seige is progressing finely. Our men have blown up one fort and carried another by storming it.

The 60,000 Troops Called for.

Annexed is the quota required from each county, on the present call for 60,000 three months men after crediting those counties which had already responded, under recent orders, with the number of troops furnished and actually mustered into service:

Adams	469
Allegheny	3600
Armstrong	720
Beaver	600
Bedford	540
Berks	1738
Blair	550
Bradford	866
Bucks	1147
Butler	640
Cambria	588
Cameron	70
Carbon	425
Chester	881
Centre	540
Clarion	520
Clinton	286
Clearfield	365
Columbia	321
Crawford	980
Cumberland	587
Dauphin	744
Deleware	255
Erie	1000
Elk	115
Fafayette	800
Franklin	840
Fulton	180
Forest	120
Greene	480
Huntingdon	502
Indiana	675
Jefferson	360
Juniata	297
Lancaster	2154
Lawrence	460
Lebanon	514
Lehigh	907
Luzerne	1446
Lycoming	623
Mercer	740
McKean	180
Mifflin	320
Monroe	340
Montgomery	1251
Montour	175
Northampton	911
Northumberland	272
Perry	460
Philadelphia	7718
Pike	150
Potter	240
Schuylkill	1312
Snyder	232
Somerset	540
Sullivan	80
Susquehanna	655
Tioga	554
Union	90
Venango	500
Warren	380
Washington	950
Wayne	640
Westmoreland	1080
Wyoming	186
York	1138

By order of

A. G.CURTIN,
Governor and commander in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

The Rebels in Franklin County.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Thursday morning says: "We saw and conversed with a gentleman last night, who had just managed to effect his escape from Franklin county. He gives a horrible description of the ravages of the rebels in Chambersburg, and within a circle of ten miles around that ancient borough. Every article that the rebels desired to eat or to wear, was ruthlessly wrested from the people. After the stores of Chambersburg had been stripped, private residences were entered, and then searched from the attic to the cellar. In robbing the stores, the rebels destroyed what they could not carry off. Sugar was trampled under foot. Coffee was scattered on the side walks. Rebel canteens were filled with molasses. Webs of muslin, rolls of cloth, hats, shoes. hardware, drugs, medicine, and every article of manufacture or merchandise, were seized, placed in wagons, and sent towards Potomac. After the stores had been thus relieved, citizens were attacked on the streets, their hats taken from their heads, their coats pulled from their backs, and their feet relieved of their shoes or boots. It was evident, too, that the rebels had the assistance of the copperhead spies of Chambersburg, as they would visit a citizen and announce to them that they wanted certain articles coupling with the announcement the information, that they (the rebels) would point to the spot where the articles were concealed, and if they were not voluntarily given up, they would be taken by force, even at the peril of the life of the owner.

One citizen of Chambersburg had secreted in his cellar three barrels of fine sugar. He was called on by the rebels, informed that they knew the fact, and then asked to hand it over. One lady was told that she was suspected to have abundance of jewelry that it was secreted in a certain part of her residence, and that if she did not show where it was, her house would be fired to light the chivalric thieves to the spot where the jewels were secreted. In many of the houses of Chambersburg the clothing of the male inmates was so completely carried off that the owners can scarcely appear in public, unless it is as a Georgia Captain once reported on parade, in a shirt and a pair of spurs.

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress.

The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency, have not been met as fully as the crisis requires. I, therefore, now issue this my proclamation, calling for SIXTY THOUSAND MEN to come promptly forward to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of NINETY DAYS, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the saftey of our people and honor of our State may require.

They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the General Order to be issued this day by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, which order will also set forth the details of the arrangements for organization, clothing, subsistence, equipments and supplies.

I will not insult you by inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men. Heed not the counsels of evil disposed persons, if such there be in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave, vigorous race. Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defence mainly to the citizens of other States. In defending the soil of Pennsylvania we are contributing to the support of our national government, and indicating our fibelity to the national cause.

Pennsylvania has always heretofore responded promptly to all the calls made by the Federal Government, and I appeal to you now not to be unmindful that the foe that strikes at our State, strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic, and our people are plundered and driven from their homes solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to our free institutians.

People of Pennsylvania! I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life. You owe to your country your prompt and zealous services and efforts. The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in defence of our State, and in support of our Government. Let us so discharge our duty that posterity shall not blush for us. Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom,

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Heavy battle near Gettysburg

HARRISBURG, July 1—10 o'clock P. M.—A battle took place yesterday afternoon at Henover Junction between Gen. Pleaston's force and the rebel cavalry. It lasted nearly the whole afternoon, and the enemy lost 400 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides six pieces of artilery. Our loss is reported at 200.

It is believed that the main body of Gen. Lee's army is between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. The indication are that a battle has been fought to day between Lee and Mead, but to what extent, or with what result is not known, nor is it likely to be to-night

Special dispatch to the N York Ttribune.

NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 1.

A heavy engagement has been going on since 9 o'clock this A. M, between the rebel forces of Longstreet and Hill and the First and Eleventh corps, under Gens. Reynolds and Meade.

The locality of the fight is beyond Gettsburg, on the Chambersburg pike.

Portions of the fight have been very severe and attended with heavy loss.

Thus far the onset of the enemy has been successfully resisted by the two corps mentioned, *and the Third and Twlfth are now coming up.*

I regret to say that Maj. Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded, and has since died.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The latest dispatches recieved from Gen. Mead are dated last night; they state that the corps engaged with Ewell's army were Renolds' and Howard's.

The reports received from all quarters are encouraging.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Gen. Reynolds was killed at the battle near Gettysburg.

Cols. Stone and Wistar were both wounded and taken prisoners.

Brigadier General Paul was killed in the same fight in South Gettysburg.

LATER.

We learn from one of Gen. Reynolds' staff, that our forces passed through Gettysburg at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town encountered Longstreet and Hill, who attack Reynolds' corps, which was in the advance. It stood the force of the attack until relieved by the third corps.—The rebels made a strong attempt to flank our position, but were repulsed, and it was here that Gens. Reynolds and Paul were killed.

At the close of the evening, the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Gen. Meade had all arranged for the renewal of the battle this morning.—The loss of the enemy is fully equal to ours. Our losses in officers is severe. Cols. Wister and Stone and others are wounded.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of July 3d.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

We have no doubt that a battle was fought yesterday in the vicinity of Chambersburg, but we find it impossible to learn the result. We learn, however, that our forces were moving up in large bodies, and that Mead's whole army was coming up to the work nobly. Nothing definite can be obtained. Telegraph communication has been established to Carlisle.

LATER.

11 o'clok.— General Shenck just telegraphs that our forces have captured six thousand prisoners, twenty-four hundred of which arrived in Baltimore last evening.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence,

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons, who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, hould be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incured in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is requried to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not anthorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Revenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue,

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head,

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captoin R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Unised States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY: the 8th day of August, 1863.

and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.
JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

VOLUNTEERS.—One company, numbering near 100 men, to be commanded by Capt. John McKeage, has been already raised, and another is almost full.

LIBERAL.—The Pa. R. R. Co. have agreed to pay to the families of any of their employees, who may enlist for three months, the sum of $5 per week.

NOTICE.—On next Sabbath evening at the usual hour, in the Lutheran Church, in this place, Rev. D. Schindler will preach a sermon on the subject:

"Peace—and how we are to have it."

REGULARS IN TOWN.—A company of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry were in town over Friday night last. They have been scouting along the Southern border of our State, and were bound for Harrisburg.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. EUGENE METZ, of Williamsburg, has been appointed a clerk in the Motive Power Department of the Penn'a R. R. Co. at Harrisburg.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.—Mr. DANIEL CRAMER, one of our oldest and best citizens was buried on Thursday. Mr. Cramer was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was buried with the honors of war by our returned volunteers.

RIGHT.—Our citizens are subscribing money freely for the support of the families of volunteers in the 3 months service.

The County Commissioners have agreed to do all that the law will permit them, in the same good cause.

GODEYS LADY'S BOOK.—The July number of this excellent book is before us. It is a magnificient number, containing 65 engravings: 18 of which are full page plates, and 100 pages of reading matter. Price $3 a year, in advance.

THE BIG SCARE.—Our citizens were somewhat surprised on Thursday morning to hear the ringing of the Court House Bell about daylight. We tried to ascertain the cause, and were told the rebels were coming. It appears that persons arrived in this place quite early in the morning who reported the rebels marching on Martinsburg. Later we learned that the rebels did not approach within eighteen miles of Martinsburg.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—Hon. William Whitney, solicitor of the War department, has delivered an opinion of which the following is a part: "Volunteers who were serving the United States on the 3d of march, 1863, and have since that time been discharged, are not therefore included in the first class, from which the first draft is intended to be made, and are therefore not now liable to be called on by a draft which is to be made from that class of forces of the United States under the provision of this act."

HOUSE AND BARN BURNED.—It is with pain that we record the burning of the house and barn of our old friend Jacob C. Hoover, of Piney Creek in this county, on Friday, the 19th ult. Mr. H. failed in rescuing his horses that were in the stable. Every thing about the house and barn was consumed—wagon shed, ricks, hog pen, with their contents, and all the farming utensils. All household furniture, bedding, &c. were lost. We have heard the entire loss estimated at $4,000, none of which is insured. This is a severe loss, and fall heavy on a worthy family.

AN ENROLLING OFFICER SHOT.—It is with deep regret that we record the fact, that our old friend David J. Cathcart, the enrolling officer of Knox township, in this county, was shot on Friday morning, June 19th, whilst in the discharge of the duties of his appointment. It seems that, as he was riding along the road, and having just passed a thicket of pines, some concealed and cowardly wretch shot at him, the ball taping effect in the side of the heel and lodging in the front part of the foot, where it still remains. This was quickly followed by another, which struck the horse on the front leg, cutting it severly. The horse, on being shot, jumped and threw Mr. Cathcart off, where he remained lying in the road until several persons came along, who caught the horse and assisted Mr. C. in reaching his home. The wound inflicted on Mr. Cathcart is a severe one, and, we are told, that the old man is in rather a critical condition, and that he may lose his foot, if not his life.—*Clearfield Journal June 24.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—It is over ten years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousand of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has acquired this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or Disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine at 75 cents per bottle.

Conferee Meeting.

The Conferees of Blair, Cambria and Clearfield counties, met in Tyrone City on the 24th ult., for the purpose of electing a Senatorial Delegate to the Union State Convention, to be held in Pittsburg, on the 5th day of Aug. next.

Hon. David Caldwell was called to the chair, and Hon. John Patton acting Secretary,

Jac. Burley nominated A. S. Morrow.
Mr. Barker " L. W. Hall.
Mr. Patton " J B. McEnally.

The conference then proceeded to ballot for the candidates, with the following result:

	1st ballot.
A. S. Morrow,	3
L. W. Hall.	3
J. B. McEnally,	3
	2d ballot.
J. B. McEnally,	9

The gentleman selected for senatorial delegate is a resident of Clearfield, a good lawyer and an excellent man. We have no doubt but he will be careful to ascertain the general feeling of the district and act accordingly.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

MARRIED.

At the house of of the bride's father, June 30th, by Rev. D. Schindler, Mr. GEORGE WANE of Johnstown, and Miss AMELIA OLMUS, of Gaysport.

Horse Stolen—$100 Reward.

$60 for the Recovery of the Horse--$100 for Horse & Thief.

The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of a dark bay Horse (5 years old) stolen off their farm at Huntingdon Furnace on Wednesday night June 10th, 1863.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.
June 27.-3t. Per HAYS HAMILTON.

☞ Bedford Inquirer copy to amount of $1 and charge Whig.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

☞ A rebel newspaper announces that shoe pegs have been produced in South Carolina. If the war continues two years longer, and the blockade puts the inventive and constructive faculty of the rebels to its trumps, they may yet rise to the dignity of clothes pins and tenpenny nails.

☞ The Richmond Whig says of the Federal captives in the Libby St. Prison in that city: "Verily God has promised that they shall be turned into hell." We guess they have good reason to think themselves in hell already.—*Prentice.*

☞ Mr. Benj. Holden, of Clermont, O., writes us a handsome letter, acknowledging his obligations to us for our patriotic services. Ah, good Benjamin, you are not only beholden to us but B. Holden to everybody.—*Prentice.*

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, July 4,, 1863.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
June 6.-3m. is.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Provost Marshal's Office,

17TH DISTRICT PENN'A.,
HUNTINGDON, May 22, '63.

ALL men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves, at any time during the next thirty days, at these headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately musteted into the United States service, and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from date of enlistment. By Order of
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
June 6, 1863.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.
March 21, 1863-3m.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of the e Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, Or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term. 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.
May 2, 1863:3m.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

Friends & Relatives
OF THE
Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from touble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels sd sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
1—25

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1,—28.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JAN'Y					1	2	3
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MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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OCTOBER.					1	2	3
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NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	27	28	29	30	31		

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer.
Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

THE FARMER.

Interesting to Farmers' Wives.

As a general rule, it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is, of course, always a little higher; but good articles *spend* best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meal, sugar, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, etc., to say nothing of injurious effect upon the health.

Of West-India sugar and molasses the Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean.—White sugar from Brazil is sometimes very good. Refined sugars usually contain most of the saccharine substance, therefore there is probably more economy in using loaf, crushed, and granulated sugars than we should at first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October, is best for winter use. Lard should be hard and white, and that which is taken from a hog not over a year old is best.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it in a cool, dry place. If mould appears on it wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place.

The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels.

The small white sago, called pear sago, is the best. The large brown kind has an earthly taste. These articles, and tapioca; ground rice, etc., should be kept covered.

The cracked cocoa is the best; but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

To select nutmegs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer of linen.

When a cask of molasses is bought, draw off a few quarts, else the fermentation produced by moving it will burst the cask.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or stone jar.

Salt cod should be kept in a dry place where the odor of it will not effect the air of the house. The best kind is that which is called Dun, from its peculiar odor. Fish skin for clearing coffee should be washed, dried, cut small, and kept in a box or pasder bag.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old.

Bar soap should be cut into pieces of a convenient size, and laid where it will become dry. It is well to keep it several weeks before usieg it, as it spends fast when it is new.

Potatoes should be put in the cellar as soon as they are dug. Lying exposed to the sun turns them green and makes them watery. Some good housekeepers have sods laid over barrels of potatoes not in immediate use. To prevent them from sprouting in the spring turn them out upon the cellar bottom.

To thaw frozen potatoes put them in hot water. To thaw frozen apples put them in cold water. Neither will keep long after being frozen.

Cleaning Milk Vessels.

A corresponedent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* truly says there is no product of the farm that presents so much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from using vessels for holding the milk and utensils in making the butter, which are soured.—In my notice of the effect of having soured troughs in sugar-making I stated that acidity was fatal to good sugar-making.—It is not less so in butter making. Milk has a peculiar acid very easily formed, which entirely takes away that rich, sweet, fine flavor belonging to good butter. A very little soured milk or cream on vessels rapidly generates enough acid to take it away. Cleanliness only is not sufficient in having the vessels well washed in boiling hot water, and should be boiled in it also. But as cream is very apt to stick, even in good washing, when the vessels are boiled in water, *some pearlash or soda should be put in it*, which destroys any acidity that may be about the vessels. They should then be sunned. I have known some good butter-makers who dispensed with the sunning when soda was used, but both are to be recommended.

Medicine to Horses.

"I consider the usual method of giving medicine to horses by drenching, as it is called, highly objectionable. In this process the horse's head is raised and held up, a bottle introduced into his mouth, his tongue pulled out, and the liquid poured down. In his struggle some of the medicine is quite likely to be drawn into his wind-pipe and lungs, and inflammation and fatal results sometimes follow. A better way is to mix the medicine with meal or rye bran; make it into balls, pull out the horse's tongue and place a ball as far back in his mouth as possible, then release his tongue; he will almost certainly swallow the ball. Or the dose may be mixed with meal and honey, or any other substance that will form a kind of jelly, placed upon a small wooden blade made of a shingle, and thrust into the back part of his mouth, when he will very easily swallow it."—*Patent Office Agricultural Report.*

☞"Where there is a will there is a way," so a prodigal son said when he broke open the trunk where his father's will was, to get at the change.

☞A quart of flour weighs one pound, a quart of corn meal one pound and two ounces, a quart of butter one pound and one ounce, a quart of loaf sugar one pound, a quart of white sugar powdered one pound and one ounce, a quart of the best brown sugar one pound and two ounces; ten eggs weigh one pound, though this depends somewhat on the sizes; sixteen large table spoonfuls make a half pint.—*Ohio Farmer.*

☞"Johnny, get oour dictionary, and tell me what the word Democrat means," said an old Vallandighamer to his hopewell.

The son complied, and soon read as follows:

"*Democrat,—n.*—One who adheres to a government of the people, or favors the extension of suffrage to all classes of men."

"Hold an, John; does it say *all classes* of men?"

"Yes, dad."

"Who's the maker of that dictianary?"

"Webster."

"Oh, that blasted old Whig! I always thought he was sort of favoring the niggers! Johnny you needn't read that dictionary any more. I'll see about getting the right kind, when I next go to town."

THE DOCTOR KNOWS.—An amusing thing occured in the 24th Chio. A few days since a soldier, in passing to the lower part of the encampment, saw others of his campany making a rude coffin. He inquired who it was for.

"John Bunce," said the others.

"Why," replied he, "John is not dead yet. It is too bad to make a man's coffiin when you don't know if he is going to die or not.

"Don't trouble yourself," replied the others. "Docter Coe told us to make his coffin, *and I guess he knows what he gave him.*"

☞A dutchman bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as his reason, "Dat as he loff'd to rise early, he had now nodding to do but to pull a spring and he could vake himself."

☞Patrick Macfiinigan, with a wheelbarrow, ran a race with a locomotive; as the latter went out of sight, Macobs cried: Aff wid ye, ye roarin blaggard, or I'll be afther running into yees!"

☞An old gentleman, on retiring from business, gave the following sage advice to his son, and successor: "Common sense, my son, is valuable in all kinds of business—except love-making."

☞A house painter in New York grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorn.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on or about the 16th inst., a black and white spotted COW, with the left horn hanging down. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
May 30, 1863:3t. DAVID BLYLER.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartners' ip heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Cabinet-making business, trading under the firm of Wm. McFarland & Son. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1863. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.
WM. McFARLAND,
WM. F. McFARLAND.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863:3t.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.
The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.
TERMS OF TUITION:
FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50
SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00
THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00
☞Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.
For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
May 2, 1863.-3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the POR TAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."
I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.
The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOB PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. Job is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,
IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.
Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.
THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.
WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

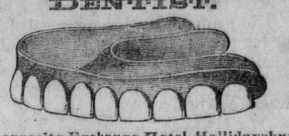
TO THE SUFFERING.
THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.
Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,
WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.
BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
☞For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861,

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay, —new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.
ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
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☞Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion

☞No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE
Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
HATS & CAPS,
SUMMER BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.